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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO		
09/696,562	10/25/2000	Jerome Michel Vialle	00CXT0006N	2706		
36122 75	11/30/2004		EXAM	EXAMINER		
DUFT SETTE	R OLLILA & BORNSE	LETT, THOMAS J				
2060 BROADV SUITE 300	VAY	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
BOULDER, CO 80302			2626			

DATE MAILED: 11/30/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<u>-</u> v		Application	on No.	Applicant(s)					
Office Action Summary		09/696,56	62	VIALLE ET AL.					
		Examiner		Art Unit					
		Thomas J.	. Lett	2626					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply									
A SHOTHE I	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FO MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNIC nsions of time may be available under the provisions of SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30 period for reply is specified above, the maximum state re to reply within the set or extended period for reply reply received by the Office later than three months afted patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	CATION. If 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no even Inication. It days, a reply within the state utory period will apply and wi vill, by statute, cause the app	ent, however, may a reply be tin utory minimum of thirty (30) day Il expire SIX (6) MONTHS from lication to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely the mailing date of this co (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
	Responsive to communication(s) filed		on final						
3)	 (2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. (2b) ☐ This action is non-final. (3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. 								
Dispositi	ion of Claims								
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) <u>1-22</u> is/are pending in the all 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-22</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restrict	e withdrawn from co							
Applicat	ion Papers								
 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 October 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152. 									
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119								
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 									
Attachmen	nt(s)								
1) Notice 2) Notice 3) Infor	ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (P' mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or lear No(s)/Mail Date		4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Do 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	ate	O-152)				

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 12 July 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

While applicant asserts that Andreason does not teach or talk about facsimiles, Examiner notes that Andreason teaches that a user sends <u>data</u> packets. Data transmitted in a telephone exchange includes signals such as voice, facsimile, etc. Examiner notes that an analog signal that has been transformed to digital signals can be a facsimile transformation. Examiner also notes that Andreason also mentions the ITU H.323 standard which supports facsimile transmission.

Further, Applicant asserts that the "individual application packet lengths" are preserved through the transmission in the TCP/IP network. Each packet is inherently individual and has an associated length. Examiner also notes that Andreason teaches that packets are converted from the TCP/IP structure to the SLIP structure (col 6, lines 40-42) and would therefore be capable of converting into data of a facsimile or other telephonic data.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

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(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Andreason (US Patent 6,687,354). Andreason discloses a telephone exchange where a user sends data packets having the SLIP structure modulated onto an analog signal, which analog signal incidentally has been transformed to digital signals (col 6, lines 2-4). These data packets may also be of a PPP protocol whose frame indicates length, which reads on converting the facsimile into application packets that indicate individual application packet lengths;

each data packet having the SLIP or PPP protocol is converted to at least one data packet suitable for use on the intranet 14, procedural step 60. The protocol used is TCP/IP (col 6, lines 9-12), which reads on converting the application packets into TCP/IP packets;

the packet can be sent further to the internet 16 if such a connection is desired by the user and he has that access possibility (col 6, lines 13-14), which reads on transferring the TCP/IP packets to the TCP/IP network and receiving the transferred TCP/IP packets from the TCP/IP network;

there are of course data packets sent in the other direction from the computer network 14 to the computer 48 of the user (col 6, lines 28-30) and there the packets get converted from TCP/IP packets to SLIP packets, procedural step 72 (col 6, lines 40-42), which reads on converting the transferred TCP/IP packets into transferred

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application packets; and converting the transferred application packets into the facsimile using the individual application packet lengths.

With respect to claim 2, Andreason discloses a method comprising the steps of receiving, in the telephone exchange, data packets having a signal structure suitable for data communication from a computer network (col 3, lines 11-14), which reads on receiving the facsimile from a telephone network.

With respect to claim 3, Andreason discloses converting the signal structure of these data packets to a signal structure suitable for communication of data over a telecommunication network, (col 3, lines 14-16), which reads on transferring the facsimile to a telephone network.

With respect to claim 4, Andreason discloses the PPP protocol is converted to at least one data packet suitable for use on the intranet 14, procedural step 60 (col 6, lines 9-11). The PPP frame contains a data field which indicates packet length, which reads on the individual application packet lengths are indicated for each respective application packet by adding an application packet length field to the respective application packet.

With respect to claim 5, Andreason discloses the telecommunications standard ITU-T H.323 describes different protocols for use in communication between computer and telecommunication networks (col 1, lines 46-48). International Telecommunication Union Recommendation T.38 is part of the ITU-T H.323 suite of protocols, which reads on converting the facsimile into the application packets and converting the transferred application packets into the facsimile using equipment implementing International Telecommunication Union Recommendation T.38.

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With respect to claim 6, Andreason discloses a telephone exchange where a user sends data packets having the SLIP structure modulated onto an analog signal, which analog signal incidentally has been transformed to digital signals (col 6, lines 2-4). These data packets may also be of a PPP protocol whose frame indicates length which reads on converting the first facsimile into first application packets that indicate individual first application packet lengths;

each data packet having the SLIP or PPP protocol is converted to at least one data packet suitable for use on the intranet 14, procedural step 60. The protocol used is TCP/IP (col 6, lines 9-12), which reads on transferring the first application packets to a TCP/IP layer;

the packets get converted from TCP/IP packets to SLIP packets, procedural step 72 (col 6, lines 40-42), which reads on receiving second application packets from the TCP/IP layer, and

data packets sent in the other direction from the computer network 14 to the computer 48 of the user (col 6, lines 28-30), which reads on converting the second application packets into the second facsimile using individual second application packet lengths in the second application packets.

With respect to claim 7, Andreason discloses each data packet having the SLIP or PPP protocol is converted to at least one data packet suitable for use on the intranet 14, procedural step 60. The protocol used is TCP/IP (col 6, lines 9-12), which reads on converting the first application packets into first TCP/IP packets;

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the packet can be sent further to the internet 16 if such a connection is desired by the user and he has that access possibility (col 6, lines 13-14), which reads on transferring the first TCP/IP packets to the TCP/IP network;

the packets get converted from TCP/IP packets to SLIP packets, procedural step 72 (col 6, lines 40-42), which reads on receiving second TCP/IP packets from the TCP/IP network; and which reads on converting the second TCP/IP packets into the second application packets.

With respect to claim 8, Andreason discloses receiving, in the telephone exchange, data packets having a signal structure suitable for data communication from a computer network (col 3, lines 11-14), which reads on receiving the first facsimile from a telephone network.

With respect to claim 9, Andreason discloses converting the signal structure of these data packets to a signal structure suitable for communication of data over a telecommunication network, (col 3, lines 14-16), which reads on transferring the second facsimile to a telephone network.

With respect to claim 10, Andreason discloses the PPP protocol is converted to at least one data packet suitable for use on the intranet 14, procedural step 60 (col 6, lines 9-11). The PPP frame contains a data field which indicates packet length, which reads on the individual first and second application packet lengths are indicated for each respective application packet by adding an application packet length field to the respective application packet.

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With respect to claim 11, Andreason discloses the telecommunications standard ITU-T H.323 describes different protocols for use in communication between computer and telecommunication networks (col 1, lines 46-48). International Telecommunication Union Recommendation T.38 is part of the ITU-T H.323 suite of protocols, which indicates packet length, which reads on converting the first facsimile into the first application packets and converting the second application packets into the second facsimile using equipment implementing International Telecommunication Union Recommendation T.38.

- 2. Claims 12-16 are facsimile system claims, and are rejected for the same reasons as the method claims 1-5.
- 3. Claims 17-22 are facsimile system claims, and are rejected for the same reasons as the method claims 6-11.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas J. Lett whose telephone number is 703-305-8733. The examiner can normally be reached on 7-3:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kimberly Williams can be reached at 703-305-4863. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-3900.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, DC 20231

or Faxed to:

(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only).

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to:

Crystal Park II 2121 Crystal Drive Arlington, VA

Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

TJL

